

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910785675303321
Autore	Karanovic Tomislav
Titolo	Marine interstitial poecilostomatoida and cyclopoida (copepoda) of Australia [[electronic resource] /] / by Tomislav Karanovic
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Leiden [Netherlands] ; ; Boston, : Brill, 2008
ISBN	1-282-94914-4 9786612949142 90-04-18818-5
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (338 p.)
Collana	Crustaceana monographs, , 1570-7024 ; ; 9
Disciplina	595.3/4
Soggetti	Cyclopoida - Australia Poecilostomatoida - Australia
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Preliminary Material / T. Karanovic -- Introduction / T. Karanovic -- Material And Methods / T. Karanovic -- Taxonomic Account: Class Copepoda H. Milne Edwards, 1840-Order Poecilostomatoida Thorell, 1859 / T. Karanovic -- Taxonomic Account: Order Cyclopoida Rafinesque, 1815 / T. Karanovic -- Key To Australian Species Of The Genus Cyclopina / T. Karanovic -- Key To Species Of The Genus Neocyclops / T. Karanovic -- Key To Australian Species Of The Genus Halicyclops / T. Karanovic -- General Discussion / T. Karanovic -- Acknowledgments / T. Karanovic -- Figs. 83-114 / T. Karanovic -- References / T. Karanovic -- Taxonomic Index / T. Karanovic.
Sommario/riassunto	The prime function of the interstitial system is the processing of organic material flushed into the sand. It functions as a carbon sink, which has significant implications in this age, in which we are trying to fight carbon levels in the atmosphere. Copepods are top predators here and thus crucially important. This book presents the first data about cyclopoid and poecilostomatoid copepods from the Australian marine interstitial. It includes one new cyclopoid family, the second record of the poecilostomatoid family Polyankyaliidae, one new genus, and 21 new species. A zoogeographic analysis of the copepods recorded emphasizes the importance of looking at small-scale patterns when

inferring Gondwanaland biogeography, and a number of distinct zoogeographic regions is now becoming apparent in Australia.
